

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

NUMBER 196.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
121 LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING RATES.
For the first square, one week, \$1.00

For the second square, one week, \$1.00

For the third square, one week, \$1.00

For the fourth square, one week, \$1.00

For the fifth square, one week, \$1.00

For the sixth square, one week, \$1.00

For the seventh square, one week, \$1.00

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For the eighty-sixth square, one week, \$1.00

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W. B. HEMMING & THOMAS

of Rock County, Wis.

Testify that we have purchased Boots (of their manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and worn them constantly for the

length of time herewith stated.

Witness my hand and seal this 28th day of October, 1861.

W. B. HEMMING & THOMAS.

Notary Public for Rock County, Wis.

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NEW DEAL

AT

PALMER'S

Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND

with the

Price of Produce

and

VALUE OF MONEY.

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of

MEDICINES

and

CHEMICALS,

Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c.,

Toilet and Fancy Articles,

Patent Preparations and Specifics

to be found in market. Together with full and varied

stock of

GROCERIES,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

FRUITS AND FIXINGS

for Family Use.

Window Glass,

GLASS WARE,

Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

All of which we will sell at prices to correspond with

the reductions to which the laborers and producers of the

country are now compelled to submit.

We will sell all kinds of

MEDICINES

CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESCRIPTIONS,

PAINTS, OILS, &c., BROWN AND

REFINED SUGARS, STAPLES, SPICES, SALT,

coarse and fine, FLOUR, &c.,

and many other articles, for the same quality

and style of goods, and

at the lowest prices.

Deliver Them Free of Charge

to customers in town, or to the railroad depots for such

as wish them sent by rail.

We will sell all kinds of

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at the lowest prices.

Deliver Them Free of Charge

DAILY GAZETTE.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriben.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Buy only the Genuine.

applied to R. J. RICHARDSON, Janesville, Agent.

By the Agency of C. H. Scriben.

By the Agency of C. H. Scriben.

By the Agency of C. H. Scriben.

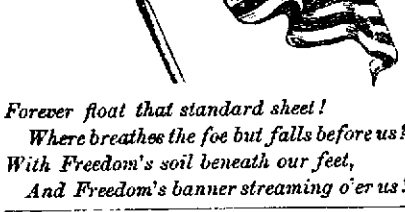
By the Agency of C. H. Scriben.

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The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Monday Evening, Oct. 28, 1861.
Official Paper of the City.



Republican Nominations.

- FOR GOVERNOR,
L. P. HARVEY,
OF R. L.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
EDWARD SALOMON,
OF MILWAUKEE.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
OF COLUMBIA.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
OF TRUMBULL.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE,
OF BROWN.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSAY,
OF OZARK.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. PICKARD,
FOR PRISON COMMISSIONER,
ALEXANDER P. HODGES.

Assembly Nominations.

- For the district composed of the towns of Spring Valley, Newark, Plymouth and Rock,
ORRIN GUERNSEY, of Rock.
For the district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Janesville and Center,
N. B. HOWARD, of Magnolia.
For the district composed of the city of Janesville,
ALLEN C. BATES.
For the district composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie,
SAMUEL MILLER.

County Supervisors.

- At Large,
R. T. PEMBER, of Johnston.
1st District,
Thomas Earle, of Porter.
2d District,
Cyrus Bliss, of Harmony.
3d District,
B. F. Carey, of Johnston.
4th District,
Charles H. Parker, of B. lot.
5th District,
S. A. Hudson, of Janesville.
6th District,
E. L. Carpenter, of Newark.

The Rebellion of the Slave Aristocracy against the People.

We all hope that the war will destroy slavery; at least, all of us hope so who desire the triumph of democratic principles on this continent. The greatest trial which our popular institutions ever underwent, in the eighty years of our history, is now in progress. The conspiracy which is now endeavoring to overthrow the Union and break the states up into separate confederacies, is the insurrection of a despotic oligarchy against the popular will. The slave oligarchy, which is only another phase of European aristocracy, sees its doom in the advance and prosperity of the free states—the census tells them the story—and they know that the northern wave will overwhelm them, unless they build up a wall or dig a deep ditch between themselves and the advancing tide. Knowing this, the far-seeing men among them have for years been engaged in preparing for their present great rebellion, the object of which is to separate themselves from the north and to found upon the system of slavery—a system of government, like those in Europe, where the few rule the many—where those who labor shall have no voice or control over the state—where the families of those who rob the many work, shall live in splendor, upon the fruits of unrequited toil.

This we believe to be the sole object of the rebels. "The fundamental principle of the new government is slavery," says Vice President Stephens. Aristocrats, in all ages of the world, have existed only by compelling others to work for them without compensation. The ignorant masses in Europe have been struggling for centuries against those who have robbed them of their rights. Although these poor European people are white men, yet they have only slowly learned their rights and their power, so much have they been deceived by the cunning and cultivated men who compose the aristocracy. The same system of wrong and outrage has been established in the south, although at present it is only applied to the negro race; but the principle is the same there that has been adopted by aristocrats of every age and nation.

It comes to this point, then, that the present rebellion is against the democratic idea that all men are by nature free, and have a right to the disposal of their own labor and its results. The insurrection is against the United States government, because that was established to protect the rights of all, and to insure every one the liberty with which he was endowed by his Creator. This was what was intended by the founders of the government—it was expected that slavery would die—it would have died before this, if the cultivation and use of cotton had not given it a new lease of life. But notwithstanding the aid of cotton, the slave holders saw death to their power written in the steady march of the northern population, carrying with them free churches, free schools, and free political ideas—and hence, to save their barbarous institution, which lies at the foundation of this aristocracy, they have appealed

to the sword. It is, thus, a war of the people, of democracy, against slavery—"Choose ye this day which you will serve."

[Special Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
THE FREDERICKTOWN BATTLE.
FURTHER DETAILS AND INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Pilot Knob, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 23. I stated in my letter of this morning that the principal fighting at Fredericktown was done by Col. Ross, Illinois Seventeenth Regiment, and First Indiana Cavalry. The latter had four killed and twenty-eight wounded, our entire loss being six killed and sixty wounded. But it must not be inferred that those who had not the good fortune to be in the thickest of the fight, were not equally brave and equally determined. Every man on the ground did his duty, and all he could besides.

There was no responsibility shirked, and not a man flinched. The battle was unexpected, and each regiment took such a position as the circumstances would admit of, and did with a will whatever was found to be done. It was therefore a mere accident that any one regiment did more than another, and there should be an equal distribution of the honor of the victory.

And let us do justice to the enemy. They fought well and bravely when all circumstances are considered. No doubt they expected a victory, else Thompson would have retreated when he found he had missed Plummer, instead of coming back to his position. He knew our forces, and believed he could successfully resist them. He is by this time a wiser if not a better man.

But who could reasonably expect victory with such an army and such implements of warfare? One-third of the dead and wounded were boys from fifteen to eighteen years old—mere striplings with the down on their faces, who could not have been disciplined, and who could have had no adequate idea of military duty or the horrors of battle. One of these, who had been shot through the thigh, and was suffering intensely, cried like a child, as he was, and most pitifully bewailed his unfortunate condition. Then their guns. They no doubt had some good muskets, but of the forty or fifty pieces that had been picked up on the battle-field, not a single one could be called respectable. More than half of them were old flintlock squirrel guns that were next to useless in a battle. Two brothers lay behind a fence; one of them was shot dead, and the other, a mere boy, concluding discretion was the better part of valor, played dead and allowed himself to be taken prisoner. In talking about the matter afterwards, he said he thought our boys fired all the time. He didn't see how they could fire so fast, but he was used to hearing his balls and priming his gun, and the fact being "best him all hollow."

The ignorance of some of these is amazing to one who has been reared in a land of free schools and newspapers. The number of prisoners taken is twenty-seven. Of the dead, not a single one that I saw was dressed in any kind of a uniform, the clothing being generally home-made and better-nut colored. Old, torn, fragmentary hats were laying in every direction, with here and there a nut-brown, threadbare coat. I confess that in looking over the field, and reflecting on the condition of these people, I felt for them the deepest pity and commiseration.

Some of the enemy performed deeds of heroism—worthy of a better cause. One of their cannon was placed in the woods near the mouth of the lane, and was vigorously worked. As our forces advanced, they picked one after another of the gunners off at last but a single one was left. He continued his work of loading and firing as fast as he could, nothing daunted. He seemed utterly oblivious to everything but the work before him, and made no motions towards retreat. At last he fell at his post, bravely and heroically.

When the rebels retreated across the field they had to cross a middle fence. One man, laboring under the effects of "sold corn," got along rather slowly, and was some time in getting on the fence. While he was being worked by several balls, and falling dead across the fence, he remained there till next day, when some one kindly took him down.

Another was shot through the head in the early part of the engagement, Monday afternoon, and half his brain (supposing he had a reasonable amount) ran out, yet, up to 9 o'clock, Tuesday, he was breathing, and I do not know how much longer afterwards. Of course he was utterly unconscious.

I also saw another rebel wounded in precisely the same way, and he was in the same condition.

A very remarkable fact is that nearly all the killed were shot in the head. Captain Tyler says of the twenty he saw on the field, all but one was shot in the head, and that was generally accounted for by sharp shooting, the rebels being behind fences and stumps, and exposing only their heads; and the other fact that soldiers in battle generally fire too high.

arrows, and as they march along, he frequently spreads his wings and performs the graceful evolutions common to the "Bird of Washington."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.

The following dispatch was received this evening: HEADQUARTERS, near Humansville, 26. To Capt. McKeever, Asst. Adj. General. Yesterday afternoon Major Seagont, at the head of my guards, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, cleared them from the town, hoisted the national flag upon the court house, and retired upon a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss was not great. This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army. Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding. Gen. Fremont's body guard numbers three hundred. Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington recently at the head of one hundred and eighty men, and released the sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some five hundred rebels, is a son of a prominent lawyer of New York.

Fifty prisoners who were taken at the battle at Fredericktown, have been put to work in the trenches at Cape Girardeau. Account of Maj. Scofield, who commanded the battery in that action, show that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war.—Jeff Thompson escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about six thousand, while ours was only four thousand.

Special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican. HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 10 A. M., Oct. 25, 1861. The following dispatch has been received, announcing a most brilliant victory at Springfield by Gen. Fremont's body guard, numbering one hundred and fifty men.

GENERAL:—I report respectfully that, yesterday, at 4 p. m., I met in Springfield about two thousand of the rebels, formed in line of battle. They gave me a warm reception; but your guard, with one feeling, made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed. One hundred and fifty men were cleared of the city of every rebel and retired, it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force.

Major White's command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant unanimity in bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war cry, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth like thunder. [Signed] CHAS. SEAGONT, Major Commanding Body Guard. Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says Seagont was guided to the town from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon roads by Judge Owens. The rebel camp was just outside of the city. Seagont was compelled to pass through alone, and let down a number of fence rails before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire. There was a good deal of street firing in Springfield, and from the houses. Two sections of men who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.—Seagont was advised of the force of the rebels, but he was determined to have a fight.

Col. Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments. It is thought that the cause of the increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which it is stated they intend to take south with them, but which will of course fall into our hands.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. The funeral of Col. Baker to-day was a grand and imposing affair. It took place from the residence of Col. Webb, the colonel's late quarters. None but officers of the army, the navy, and the relatives of the deceased, were admitted to the room where the corpse lay. Among the visitors at the house we noticed the venerable Gen. Scott, who, during the funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Byron Sanderland, D. D., chaplain to the service, sat on a lounge at the head of the coffin.

The coffin was enveloped in the American flag, the sides and top of it being festooned with fragrant flowers. President Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron, Seward, and other members of the cabinet were present, and Senator Latham of California; Capt. Baker, a son of the deceased; the colonel's brother, a surgeon in the California regiment, and several of his female friends.

The body was interred in a vault in the Congressional Cemetery, from which it will be taken to California.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. The Provost Marshal's Court of Alexandria has made a decision to-day which will gladden the hearts of Northern merchants. The substance of the decision is, that our brethren of Dixie must pay their debts. The question came up at the court to-day, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Breese, of Gen. Montgomery's Staff, presiding. One of your Broadway merchants complained that an Alexandria dealer had possession of his goods, and would neither pay for them nor return them. The Alexandria dealer was brought up forthwith, and undertook to plead some of the old Virginia stay laws. The Provost Judge "couldn't see it in the light, and decided by summary order." The merchant was ordered to take possession of the goods, and to return to the original owner such portions as he could identify. Provost Marshal Griffith has, therefore, in his possession about \$50,000 worth of northern goods, mainly belonging to New York merchants, which goods are in the stores of Alexandria, which stores are locked with keys, and which keys are in the possession of the aforesaid Marshal. The same summary justice is dealt out to the liquor dealers who are shown to have had any hand in the inebriation of recruits.

Special despatch to the New York Herald.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. Gen. McClellan has issued an order speaking in the highest terms of the Massachusetts Fifteenth and Twentieth and the California and Tammany regiments, for their gallant conduct on Monday. He speaks of the extraordinary obstacles encountered, asserting that such bravery and activity, under less trying difficulties, would ensure brilliant success. He does not attribute our reverse to any error of Gen. Stone, and relieves him and the men of all responsibility for the results.

Our Government has information that the British Government has agents abroad the coast buying up all the ships in the harbor, and has taken measures, through collectors to ascertain the facts, and if the information proves true, to stop it immediately.

Brigadier General Burns, late Commissary at Cincinnati, has been ordered to the command of Gen. Baker's Brigade. There are now about 50,000 troops in

the vicinity of Leesburg. Of these, 40,000 have been sent from Manassas.

Dispatches in the Richmond papers report the capture of nearly 600 prisoners at Leesburg, and 1,200 stand of arms. No artillery was fired by the rebels, whose loss is stated by themselves at 300 killed and wounded. They say that between 400 and 500 Federals were killed, and 300 drowned in the Potomac.

An Augusta Ga. dispatch of the 22nd, states that it is reported that English and French naval officers were to have a meeting, to decide upon and report that the blockade is fatally effected.

New Creek, Va. Oct. 27. Gen. Kelly marched from here on Friday night, and attacked Romney, yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, besides capturing many prisoners, three cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage, the rebels retreating towards Winchester. Our loss was trifling; the enemy's loss is not ascertained.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. In every one of the departments and at the White House the utmost astonishment and indignation is expressed at the publication in New York of the details of the great naval expedition. It will surprise no one to hear that a dispatch was received this morning by our pickets this side of Fairfax with an ungodly quantity of the New York Times of Saturday, which was going to market among the rebels.

Secretary Cameron has authorized the establishment of a depot for prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky bay, Lake Erie. An experienced builder of Sandusky has contracted to erect seventeen buildings capable of accommodating 1,000 prisoners. They are to be finished by the 15th of December, at a cost not to exceed \$25,000.

The battery of eighteen guns discovered a week since on Mathias Point is a myth. It must have been field pieces which fired upon the Freshborn and Island Belle. The steamer Union a few days since thoroughly examined the place, and found neither guns, entrenchments nor rebels.

The assistant secretary of the navy, on his return from Hampton Roads where he delivered sealed orders to the commander of the naval expedition, passed the Point without molestation.

In Baltimore, three or four days before the false news that Mason and Slidell had sailed from Charleston for Europe in the Nashville reached here, a letter from one rebel in Richmond to another was intercepted containing this passage: "I have just bidden farewell to Slidell, who is about starting for Europe with Mason. They are going through Texas, and will sail from a Mexican port." Recent intelligence leads to the conclusion that they went by this route.

Capt. Daane's company of sappers and miners has been ordered to this city from West Point. The 4th (Ellsworth) has been attached to Gen. Butterfield's brigade. The rebels are fortifying Centerville. They have no force this side of Fairfax Court House. Our troops occupy Vienna, and our pickets are a mile beyond Annandale.

Orders were sent with the officers commanding the naval expedition to govern themselves so far as persons held to service are concerned, by the principles of the letter addressed to Gen. Butler, but discretionary power is given to the commanders for special circumstances, but instructions are not to avail themselves of the services of any person, whether fugitives from law or not, who may offer themselves, to be employed in such manner as is deemed most beneficial to the service. Also to assure loyal masters that congress will provide just compensation to them for the loss of the services of persons so employed.

Lieut. Porter, of the Powhattan, reports that he arrived at Marathon September 24, only five days after the Sumter left. The latter had cruised two or three days at the mouth of the harbor to overhaul the brig Maria, expected from New York. The governor of Marathon treated the officers of the Sumter with every courtesy, promising them they might sell the Maria there if they captured her; supplied her with coal, but was unwilling to let the name of the Sumter be known to the natives. She left under sail, having hoisted her smoke-stack. She had taken no prizes since the Bradford, and it was understood her motto was burn, sink and destroy, particularly Boston and eastern vessels.

Lieut. Porter left Sept. 28th, put into St. Thomas Oct. 9th, where his last dispatch is dated.

Times' dispatch.—The government is rapidly preparing for enforcing the confiscation law passed by the last congress. Yesterday attachments were served against some furniture belonging to a man named Shields, who is a captain in the rebel army, and owning a number of houses and lots in Washington. This is to be a special case; if the law is sustained the government will at once proceed to confiscate the property of every known rebel, and as it comes within their jurisdiction of our arms.

Rebel's dispatch.—Positive information is received that recent occurrences have occasioned a division of the rebel army on the Potomac. Large reinforcements have been sent to Leesburg with the expectation of a renewal of the attack on that point; also, immense forces have been congregated at Norfolk under the impression that the expedition fitting out in Chesapeake Bay was intended to make a demonstration there. The center of the rebel army rests at Centerville and has been much weakened by the withdrawal of those forces in the right and left. Johnston is the commanding general. Beauregard commands the forces opposite Washington, and General Smith commands the forces at Leesburg.

It was stated that a rumor was current at Richmond a few days ago that an immense movement of the whole rebel army was to be made before the 1st of November, but perhaps the fight at Ball's Bluff and the sailing of the great naval expedition have rendered a change of programme necessary.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

PORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28. The great expedition has been delayed by prevalent gales.

Some refugees from Yorktown state that the rebels are in considerable force in that vicinity, and there is an apprehension of an early attack by federal troops.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 28. The First Wisconsin Regiment left for Louisville at 11 a. m., fully armed and equipped, and in excellent health and spirits. The uniforms are well made of good substantial material, and the regiment presents a much finer appearance than when they departed for the three months' service.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28. The following is from a refugee from Leesburg:—When the intention of throwing the federal troops across the Potomac river first became apparent the rebel force in the neighborhood was so small that it was almost decided not to offer any resistance. Reinforcements however coming up from back of Leesburg, and with the force thus gathered, not altogether exceeding 3,000, it was resolved to make a stand. Both parties, it was admitted at Leesburg, fought desperately. The confederates fear-

ed they would be surrounded by a large force, which had been anticipated, Banks would throw across the ferry, just above where the battle was fought, and thus most desperate efforts were made to defeat Gen. Baker before the expected reinforcements of Banks could come to his relief.

Our informant saw over one hundred rebels dead, numerous farm houses in the neighborhood were occupied as temporary hospitals. The number of federal soldiers captured our informant did not know. He saw one party of one hundred and ten taken off, but understood that two other squads had previously been sent away. The expectation at first prevailed that the national troops would be able to advance in overwhelming numbers to Leesburg, and created the utmost excitement among the Unionists, of whom there are a large number in the vicinity, who were prepared to receive and welcome the army, whilst many of the prominent male secessionists made preparations to leave. After the battle the rebels rapidly hurried up reinforcements. It is now estimated they had from ten to fifteen thousand men at Leesburg and Waterford.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27. Flour market 5c better. Sales of 10,000 bbls at 5.45s, 5.50s super western; 5.70s, 5.80s common to medium extra western. Wheat market 1c better, with good export demand. Sales of 15,000 bu at 1.20s, 1.22s for Chicago spring; 1.21s, 1.25s Milwaukee club 1.26s, 1.27s Amber Iowa.

INTERCHANGING TROOPS.—A good deal of comment has been excited by the fact that troops are in some cases interchanged between different departments, thus greatly increasing the cost of transportation. Thus it is reported that Col. Farnsworth's Illinois regiment of cavalry was transported to Washington at an immense cost, while Pennsylvania troops are on the way to Kentucky.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, however, that it is understood to be the policy of the government to compose the different armies, so far as is possible, with troops from all states, so that sectional feeling may be extinguished during the war. "It is also a fact that Pennsylvania troops are a little more welcome in Kentucky, whether they are bound, than a Chicago regiment, headed by a republican ex-member of congress." In these matters the government is very probably influenced a good deal by Mr. Holt's advice.—Chicago Journal.

OUR DOOR LIVE.—Just as that poetry is freshest which the out door life has the most nourished, so I believe that there is no surer sign of the rich vitality which finds its rarest joys in sources the most innocent, than the childlike taste for that same out-door life. Whether you take from fortune the palace or the cottage, add to your chambers a hall in the courts of Nature. Let the earth but give room to stand on; well look up. Is it nothing to have for your roof-tree—Heaven.

"I have always been astonished," said Mrs. Smix, "at the anxiety of young ladies for beaux, but I never pitied a female more than when Miss Mountbluffs left my school. Seeing her 'rapt' and gazing towards the sky, I asked her what she was looking for." "That beau," said she, "which is told of in Genesis, as being 'set in the cloud.' I wish he'd come down."

DIED. In Africa, Green county, on the 24th inst., Mrs. MARTINE JONES, aged 55 years, formerly of Bristol, Vermont. Papers at Montpelier, Vt., please copy.

In Janesville, on the 24th inst., GEORGE W. DAVIS, only son of Cyrus and Cordelia Davis, aged 5 years and 5 months. He is not dead but sleeping.

Died in Rock, Wisconsin, on the 26th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Winfield S. Chase, Mrs. EMMA C. YOUNG, late of Augusta county, Virginia, aged 55 years. Baltimore and Virginia papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
NOTICE TO MILITARY OFFICERS!
RECEIVED this day by Express, a splendid assortment of
Fine Blue Cloths,
FOR
FINE MILITARY SUITS,
from which we are getting up suits in a
SUPERIOR STYLE
to anything to be found in this market at any other place. In a few days we shall be in receipt of some
Heavy Blue Cloths
FOR
Fatigue Suits and Overcoats.
Also received this day,
Shoulder Straps, Bugles, &c.
Oct. 25th, 1861. SMITH & BOSTWICK.
o25dawit.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Insurance Company,
No. 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
OFFICE, 50 WALL AND 41 FINE ST., NEW YORK,
20 AND 21 POULTRY, LONDON.
Paid up Capital, Surplus and Reserved Funds \$6,304,125
Invested in this country, over..... 600,000
Yearly Revenue, over..... 2,500,000
THE SHAREHOLDERS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS OF THE COMPANY.
All Directors must be Shareholders.
[THE policies of this company are issued in this country by a large and wealthy body of well known American citizens resident in New York, who being Directors and Shareholders, are with the other Shareholders individually interested in all the engagements of the company, and personally connect the business.]
Directors and Shareholders in N. Y.
JAMES BROWN, Esq., Chairman.
FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
R. M. ARCHBOLD, H. B. M. CORBELL, EDWARD DUTCHER, Esq., JOSEPH GALLAGHER, Jr., Esq., EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., HERBERT HENRY, Esq., JOHN H. HENDERSON, Esq., ALFRED PELL, Esq., Resident Secretary.
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq., Counsel of the Board.
LOCAL BOARD IN CINCINNATI.
N. W. THOMAS, Esq., JOHN J. JONES, Esq., ROBT. BUCHANAN, Esq., THOMAS NEAVE, Esq., RUFUS KING, Esq.

Read the following Testimonial!
The great resources of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and the high character of its directors, together with the personal liability of its shareholders, entitle it, in our opinion, to the highest confidence.
New York, March, 1861.
STUBBS, BARRITT & Co.
J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS,
ALEX. T. STEWART & Co.,
C. W. WILSON & Sons,
D. APPLETON & Co.,
CLAPPIN, MELLAN & Co.,
J. H. SHERMAN & Co.,
R. L. & A. STUART,
HARRIS & BROTHERS,
GREENWICH, MITCHELL & Co.,
DENNISTON, WOOD & Co.

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent at Janesville, Wis.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOODS!

McKAY & BRO. will sell from this day forward until further notice, all our best
French Delaines
at a 6 d per yard. All our 15 and 18 cent plain and figured delaines at 1 shilling.
Janesville, Oct. 28, 1861. o28dawit.

Fresh Oysters

AT
WHEELLOCK'S.
FINEST Baltimore Oysters received daily. For sale by the can, dozen cans or case, at lowest market price.
Janesville, Oct. 28, 1861. o28dawit.

NEW GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY

AT THE
NEW YORK

CASH STORE,

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

MILITARY GOODS!

JUST received a fine stock of
Blue Cloths, Cassimeres,
AND
BEAVERS,
for military suits and overcoats.
ALSO
Metallic shoulder straps, Bugles, Figures, &c.
ROHLIN & FOOT, West Milwaukee street.
o25dawit.

STRAYED!

PROKE from Nager's blacksmith shop, last evening, a bay three year old stallion colt, small star in forehead, both hind feet white, heavy mane and tail, had on a saddle when he left. Any person giving information at Nager's where said colt can be found, will be liberally rewarded.
Janesville, Oct. 26th, 1861. N. C. DOW.

HANDSOME Karosene Lamps can be bought very cheap at
TALLMAN & COLVINS.

Lost or Stolen!

A LIGHT red cow, six years old, the tip of one horn broken off. A reward will be given for the return of the cow.
H. E. PATTERSON.
o25-11-w2w.

I SHALL SELL

WITHIN thirty days, at some price not to exceed Boston wholesale, our best
Piano Forte.
The mechanism I will warrant perfect. The tone will recomend itself. It is not sold before, it will be used by Prof. Root's musical convention.
GEO. F. LANE, o25dawit.

JUST RECEIVED

AT
BENNETT'S

one of the
Largest and Cheapest Stocks

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than ever.

Delains, Valencias, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the cord.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS,

in various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.
O. K. BENNETT.
o25dawit.

Farmers, Look Here!

VISIT
THE GREAT BARGAIN STORE

OF
ECHLIN & FOOTE,

and examine their
Elegant Stock

or

Men & Boys Custom Made Clothing!

and

HATS & CAPS

and

FURNISHING GOODS.

OUR Stock is well made, well cut and well trimmed, and those who favor us with a call will

Go Away Satisfied

that we can sell them a very large pile of
Good Goods

for a very
SMALL SUM OF MONEY.

Now is the
TIME TO BUY!

We manufacture every description of
GARMENTS TO ORDER

at short notice, and in the most fashionable and substantial manner. Call and see us, and get a
SUIT OF CLOTHES

that will
GIVE YOU SATISFACTION,
and wear to please you. ECHLIN & FOOTE.
o25dawit.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Jayne's Ague Mixture
Is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate proves that where used strictly in accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure, not only by breaking up the chills, but by removing the morbid habits of the system, preventing a recurrence of the disease.
Fever and Ague, though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to leave such a pernicious effect on the system, as to render it susceptible of much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such Dr. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE is confidently recommended. For sale by
Janesville, Wis., and by agents everywhere.
o25dawit.

Real Estate and Insurance

